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Urban District of Kenilworth

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1951,

BY

D. LIVINGSTONE, M.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

Leamington Spa

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38, HOLLY WALK,
LEAMINGTON SPA.

November, 1952.

To the Kenilworth Urban District Council.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my second annual report. Dr. H. GIBBONS WARD retired from his post as your Medical Officer of Health on 28th February, 1951 and my own appointment began on 1st March, 1951.

It may not be out of place to mention here that the Medical Officer of Health, in addition to his duties to the five district councils forming the Joint Sanitary Committee, has to act as Area Medical Officer to the County Council for the Central Area. This appointment, which is allocated 50 per cent of his time, includes the duty of attendance at certain meetings of the Area Health Sub-Committee and the Divisional Executive for Education. This work is carried out from the County Council's Area Health Office in Leamington Spa towards the cost of which office the Joint Sanitary Committee makes an annual contribution.

The Area Health Office undertakes local administrative duties in connection with nursing and midwifery services, vaccination and immunization, Home Help service, care and aftercare of the sick (including Tuberculosis) and child welfare as well as the School Health Service. This co-ordination of duties helps in the treatment of many health problems which arise, and ensures a wide field both of interest and activity.

On the district side of the work there are several problems which appear to me to stand out as matters of importance which will require your attention in the near future. The first is the sewage works where the installation has been overloaded seriously. Some work of conversion has been done but a complete modernization and enlargement is really required to improve the effluent and to allow for future housing developments. Secondly there have been occasions when the main sewer in Warwick Road has been unable to accept the flow at the St. John's end and there has been discharge into the brook which serves as an overflow. Palliative measures have been taken successfully but a new relief sewer is urgently required in view of the age of the existing main sewer and the present load imposed upon it.

Five out of a total of 127 deaths (i.e. 4% approx.) were caused by motor vehicle accidents, and no doubt several of the deaths were preventable. Two further deaths resulted from other accidents and three more by suicide. Malignant disease (cancer) in various forms accounted for 18% of all deaths and 31% were due to diseases of the heart and circulation. Considered together, influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Respiratory diseases claimed 8.6% of the total deaths and 18% were due to diseases of blood vessels of the nervous system. The remainder of the total of 127 deaths was formed by small groups. Diabetes accounted for only one death and none arose through complications of pregnancy or childbirth.

Statistics for England and Wales are shown at the foot of Table II.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT.

1. *Public Health Officers*.—The Staff is as follows :—
One combined post.—Surveyor, Water Engineer and Sanitary Inspector.

One additional Sanitary Inspector.

2. *Laboratory Facilities*.—Bacteriological examinations by Public Health Laboratory Service, Coventry :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria ...	...	6	6
Dysentery ...	5	14	19
Tuberculosis ...	1	8	9
			<hr/> 34 <hr/>

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

1. (i) *Water Supply*.—The public water supply for the area has continued satisfactorily, and the three electrically operated borehole pumps at the Mill End Pumping Station have given reliable service and provided sufficient water for all needs during the year. The water is not chlorinated.

The whole of the pumping plant is well maintained.

The booster pump at Red Lane is having much more work to do owing to the additional properties—mostly outside the urban area—which are being supplied from your mains.

Water main extensions have continued on the Bulkington Housing Estate, and a 6in. main extension has been made in Oaks Road, a 4in. extension in Dalehouse Lane and a 3in. extension in Common Lane.

Four new metered services have been installed, 27 new house services for private development and 60 house services for the Council's Bulkington Estate. 24 services required repair. The Reservoir at Knowle Hill was cleaned out, a new float valve fitted and all the ironwork repainted. The rising main to the Tainters Hill reservoir also needed attention and satisfactory repair was made to this old pipe work by the fitting of special collars.

The water recorded as pumped totalled 108,000,000, giving an average of 295,890 gallons per day, as against 274,164 gallons per day in 1950, and 272,575 gallons per day in 1949. This year's figure is an increase for the year of 8%.

Seven specimens of raw water were taken for bacteriological analysis, the results being satisfactory and showing a high standard of purity.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE WATER.

				Parts per 100,000.
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	0.0028	„
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	Nil	„
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	2.5	„
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	...	...	Trace.	„
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80°F in 4 hours	...	...	0.013	„
Total solids dried at 100°C	...	...	40	„
Nitrite	...	...	Minute trace	

Appearance : Bright, small particles present.

Practically the whole of the population has a piped water supply. Where these do not exist, samples of well

water were taken during the year from 5 different private supplies, one of which proved satisfactory. One of the unsatisfactory supplies was discontinued and a connection made with the Council's main supply. The remaining three supplies were under consideration at the end of the year.

2. *Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works.*—During the year 27 sewer stoppages have been removed and repairs have been necessary to sewers in Tainters Hill, Barrow Road and St. John's. The rodding and cleaning of sewers have been carried out as required. Chain cleaning was necessary on the Warwick Road length to alleviate storm water discharge at St. John's. Water power with the help of the Fire Service was resorted to with considerable success. The year saw the completion of the second sewers contract to your Bulkington Estate.

At your sewage works, the alteration to one large settling tank by conversion into 3 smaller hopper type tanks was completed and new sprinkler arms were fitted to one of the primary filter beds. New centre columns will be needed to replace the very badly worn ones at present in four of the beds.

The emptying of the road and street gullies is done quarterly by contract and has proceeded satisfactorily. Cesspools are also emptied by contract, being a matter of private negotiation as required.

3. *Rivers and Streams.*—All the water courses in the area have been attended to and cleaned out on a number of occasions during the year. Some trouble occurred through flooding caused by exceptional rainfalls, and this was much reduced by the sewer cleaning previously mentioned.

4.—*Public Cleansing.*—This service still continues with an endeavour to obtain a weekly collection. It has not been possible to keep to this timetable owing to the difficulty of obtaining the proper type of persons for the job. The building of many additional houses accentuates the difficulty owing to the much longer carriage involved.

The disposal of house refuse and road sweepings is by tipping on the Knowle Hill site, which is now almost entirely filled.

D. HOUSING.

	1951	1950
Number of houses built by—		
(a) Local Authority ...	60	(73)
(b) Private Enterprise ...	9	(15)
Total number of completed houses owned by the Council	561	(501)
Total number of prefabricated houses owned by the Council	50	(50)
Houses converted into flats, maisonnettes, etc.	2	(2)
Number of demolition orders made during 1951	—	(1)
No. of unfit houses made fit :—		
(a) by official notices ...	—	—
(b) informally	40	(39)

The customary detailed table has been prepared and is being kept for reference.

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply*.—The number of registrations under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, is 11, of which 2 are dairies and 9 distributors of Milk.

Five Supplementary and five Dealers' Licences have been issued to sell Tuberculin Tested milk in the Urban District.

Five Supplementary and four Dealers' Licences have been issued to sell Pasteurised milk in the Urban District.

Throughout the Urban District all milk consumed is designated milk and is retailed in closed pint bottles. This year saw the end of milk being retailed from open containers. Now that all milk coming into the District is bottled it is essential that the process of heat treatment and bottling is done under satisfactory conditions to ensure proper quality and standard of cleanliness.

(b) *Ice Cream*.—7 premises were registered during the year under Sec. 14 (a) Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the sale of ice cream. This brings the total of registered premises up to 33, of which 4 are for manufacture and sale and 29 for the sale only of ice cream.

It is notable that those premises which are registered to manufacture ice cream are discontinuing, to a certain extent, manufacturing their own ice creams and resorting to the sale of pre-packed ice cream from a large factory.

14 samples were submitted for Methylene Blue Test, the results of which showed 7 samples coming within Grade 1, 3 into Grade 2, 2 into Grade 3, and 2 into Grade 4. The Grade 4 samples were from ice cream of the same manufacturer, produced out of the district, but representations made to the manufacturer produced a Grade 1 product very shortly afterwards.

(c) *Meat*.—8 premises are registered under Sec. 14 (b) Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for use in connection with the manufacture and sale of preserved food.

The premises are mostly associated with butchers' shops and the work of preparation is carried out under satisfactory conditions.

Butchers' shops throughout the town are well kept and the butchers themselves are keen to provide food which has been handled under good conditions. Should meat come into their hands which they consider has not been satisfactorily handled they are quick to report the matter.

The transport of meat has come under discussion recently, and so it is worthy of note that the Meat Transport Organisation, Ltd., co-operates with the Local Authority in ensuring that meat does not become contaminated during transit. The majority of the vehicles coming into Kenilworth now have the meat hanging in the vehicle, which is accepted as being the proper way.

Pigs slaughtered in the district are inspected as and when notified. There is no compulsion for an animal slaughtered for home consumption to be notified to the local authority so that a post mortem inspection may be made of the carcase as to its fitness for food or otherwise. It is recommended, however, that those killing pigs for their own use should take advantage of the facilities available to have the animals inspected.

(d) *Other Trades*.—Routine inspection of places used for preparation of food has continued throughout the year. Generally speaking the conditions at these premises are satisfactory. In many establishments the trade is seasonal catering for the tourist trade during the summer months.

Additional inspection of food premises has had to be undertaken to enforce the provisions of the Byelaws made under Sec. 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The Byelaws have been useful on occasions to secure the proper wrapping of foodstuffs. There is still a continued shortage of paper suitable for wrapping food at a reasonable price and as a result traders are inclined to use unsuitable materials. The newspaper is a common form of wrapping paper, but its use must be restricted to those foods first protected by a suitable covering.

F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Incidence of Commoner Infectious Diseases since 1943.

		Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Poliomyelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1944	...	2	19	—	3	—	—
1945	...	—	30	1	1	—	—
1946	...	5	20	—	9	—	1
1947	...	2	10	—	3	—	1
1948	...	—	19	—	2	—	—
1949	...	6	6	—	4	—	—
1950	...	2	9	1	5	—	1
1951	...	1	17	—	68	—	—

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1951.

Scarlet Fever.—There was some increase in the numbers but the disease did not appear to be of a serious type.

Diphtheria.—There was only one notification. The patient, an 11 year old boy, was treated in hospital and made a satisfactory recovery. According to records the child had been fully immunized.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—The figures were :—

	1951	1950
Schoolchildren	6	(4)
Infants and children under 5		
years	136	(54)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	142	(58)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Booster doses (all ages)	211	(94)

The above figures include all notifications, whether the immunization was performed by the family doctor or at a clinic, infant welfare centre, etc.

The percentage protected during the first year of life was estimated at 52%, which is still much below the desired minimum of 75%, which the Ministry of Health has set as the target figure. Although the disease is less common and thus less known to parents, it retains its full virulence and therefore it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of rousing greater public interest in this matter.

Poliomyelitis.—Again no cases were notified and so the Urban District has maintained its fortunate freedom from this distressing complaint.

During the year the Medical Research Council carried out field investigations in certain districts into aspects of the disease. Information was passed direct to that body regarding cases occurring in neighbouring districts.

Also a practical experiment was carried out in April and repeated in July. This involved the laying of 120 sewer swabs on each occasion and lifting them after 72 hours for transmission packed in ice to London laboratories. As can be readily imagined this was far from an easy or pleasant task and thanks are due to the Sanitary Inspector-Surveyor and his staff for taking the samples. The results of the experiment were negative in so far as the virus was not recovered from any of the swab samples. However, this method is one which could prove useful in the investigation of other diseases and it is, therefore, of value to have had practical experience of the technique of sewage swabbing.

School Closures.—Nil.

Other Diseases.

Pneumonia.—The figure of 68 notifications is the highest annual total ever recorded in the urban district since this disease became subject to compulsory notification in 1919. The highest previous total appears to have been in 1924, when 36 cases were recorded with 8 deaths. Happily the fatality rate was lower this past year as only 5 of the 68 persons affected died as a direct result of this infection. Pneumonia was prevalent in neighbouring districts during the winter of 1950-51, but the incidence was most striking in Kenilworth itself.

TUBERCULOSIS

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
25-35 ...	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
35-45 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	2	2	—	—	2	—	1	—

4 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year.

2 deaths were due to pulmonary, one to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Once again the total of notified cases is a low one and well below the average. There were three deaths, all of persons under the age of 35 years. Bearing in mind that the population of the district has been increased by nearly 40% since 1932, the present totals are reasonably low. For example, the death-rate per 1,000 of population from tuberculosis in 1933, when 3 deaths occurred, was 0.38, whereas the comparable rate for 1951 is 0.27.

The work of contact tracing in connection with notified patients has been intensified in the district in co-operation with the Hospital and local Health Authorities. Skin testing is now carried out by Health Visitors in the homes and the district nurses also assist in home treatment. A scheme for the administration of B.C.G. vaccine in suitable cases will come into operation early next year.

The single death due to non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was that of a 25 year old male whose condition (Tuberculous Pericarditis) had not been notified during life.

Tuberculosis.—The following table shews the cases notified, and deaths for the past 20 years :—

		1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Cases		9	7	6	10	10	10
Deaths		9	3	8	5	5	4
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Cases	9	10	19	14	11	9	10
Deaths	4	4	4	8	5	2	3
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Cases	9	9	4	11	14	3	4
Deaths	1	3	6	2	3	—	3

Treatment.—2 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium for treatment during the year, and 2 were discharged.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Kenilworth Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,

I have much pleasure, as your Sanitary Inspector, in submitting my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1951.

Nuisances.

Notices were served in respect of 212 defects and nuisances, details of which are set out in Table 1.

Infectious Disease.

The following cases of infectious disease were notified during the year :—

Diphtheria	...	...	1
Dysentery, sonne	...	...	9
Erysipelas	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	73
Pneumonia	...	...	60
Scarlet Fever	...	...	16
Whooping Cough	...	...	21
			<hr/> 181 <hr/>

3 of the cases of scarlet fever and the case of diphtheria were removed to isolation hospital.

Tuberculosis.

Disinfectant is supplied free of charge to necessitous persons suffering from tuberculosis. This service enables current disinfection to be carried out satisfactorily, which is so essential in tuberculous cases.

Disinfection of Premises.

14 houses were disinfected during the year after the following infectious diseases :—

13 cases of scarlet fever,
1 case of diphtheria.

Bedding was suitably disinfected in 2 instances, and one set of bedding was destroyed on request.

Bedding which cannot be suitably and adequately disinfected at home is steam disinfected at Heathcote Hospital.

Water Supply.

Samples from 5 private well water supplies were taken. Where an unsatisfactory supply is indicated the owners of the property concerned are required to connect to a suitable supply wherever possible.

The pumping plant remains as before, viz., 3 pumps having capacities respectively of 8,000, 12,000 and 15,000 gallons per hour.

Water main extensions were carried out at Bulkington, Common Lane and Oaks Road. The standard of purity of the water keeps very high.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Notices were served in respect of 36 defects in house drainage during the year.

27 sewer stoppages were removed during the year and some clearing was necessary in Warwick Road from St. John's to Clarendon Road, to alleviate storm water discharge caused through heavy rainfall. It is interesting to note the comparative rainfall figures :—

1951.	1950.	1949.	1948.
35.61	27.82	26.03	27.08 inches per annum.

Sewage Disposal.

New arms were fitted to one of the primary filter beds, and the work on the settling tank completed as far as possible. Tan waste was received and satisfactorily dealt with on 2 occasions. It will be necessary to alter the remaining settling tank to give any noticeable improvement in treatment.

Public Cleansing and Salvage.

Manpower difficulties have prevented the weekly collection of house refuse and at times this has been extended to 3 weeks. Endeavours are constantly being made to overcome this difficulty. Tipping continues at Knowle Hill, but another site will soon be required.

Shops.

The Shops Act, 1950, brought no new duties to be carried out with it, but was a consolidating enactment. The conditions under which shop assistants work in the town are generally speaking good. In the majority of the premises there is adequate room at the rear of the shop portion to provide the necessary sanitary and washing accommodation.

Smoke Abatement.

The chief factory chimneys are found at the works of the two brick companies. It has been found necessary to draw attention to the smoke emitted from one of the chimneys when it became excessive on various occasions. Brick manufactories are working at high output and no doubt there is a tendency to overload their furnaces. There are no Byelaws to control the emission of smoke in the District.

Open Air Bathing Pool.

The open-air swimming pool was in use from the 19th May to the 22nd of September.

During this period attendances recorded were—

Adults	...	...	6,677
Children	...	...	10,019
Spectators	...	...	3,336

A specimen of water was analysed and found satisfactory.

Verminous Premises.

It is notable that throughout the district there is very little infestation by vermin. Those premises having been found to be infested have been dealt with by co-operation with the occupier by giving advice in the methods of treatment and by the use of suitable insecticides.

Food and Food Preparing Premises.

(a) *Milk*.—Throughout the year supervision has been given to the distribution of milk in the district. The majority of the milk consumed in the district comes from adjoining Districts and a watchful eye has been kept on the vehicles distributing the milk. All milk consumed in the district is now delivered in closed bottles, thus necessitating the thorough cleansing and sterilizing of the bottles at the Dairies. No complaints were received of the delivery of dirty bottles.

The following registrations and licences have been issued :—

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Distribution of Milk	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies	...	...	...	...	—

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Supplementary Licences (T.T.)	...	...	5
Dealers' Licences (T.T.)	...	...	5

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilized Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Supplementary Licences (Pasteurised)	...	5
Dealers' Licences (Pasteurised)	...	4

(b) *Ice Cream*.—7 applications were received during the year for the registration of their premises to sell prepacked ice cream, which were granted. 4 premises are now registered for manufacture and sale, and 29 for sale only of ice cream under Sec. 14 (a) Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The number of registered premises increases each year, which indicates that this commodity is becoming increasingly popular as part of a normal diet, and that the demand is increasing. Little difficulty has been found with the pre-packed ice creams but attention has had to be focussed on the ice cream which is sold “loose.” The continuous use of ice cream servers demands careful use and constant sterilization.

Sampling of the ice cream has continued periodically. Of the 14 samples taken during the year 7 samples came within Grade 1, 3 into Grade 2, 2 into Grade 3, and 2 into Grade 4. The unsatisfactory Grade 4 samples were followed up with representations to the manufacturer in Birmingham. A Grade 1 product was produced shortly afterwards.

(c) *Meat and Meat Products*.—The total number of Registrations under Sec. 14 (6) Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is 8. No applications for registration have been received during the year.

The premises are associated with butchers' shops and similar conditions prevail for the shops as for the registered portion. Conditions in each instance are satisfactory.

The delivery of meat into the town has received attention during the year. The transport of meat is considered to be satisfactory, having in mind the difficulty of providing a new fleet of vehicles specially designed for the purpose. Persons employed on these vehicles do, generally speaking, appreciate the important part they play in the providing of a clean food for sale.

(d) *Other Food Preparing Premises*.—Conditions in food preparing premises received continued attention. Some improvements have been effected during the year to structural conditions and the facilities available at the varying types of premises.

Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-50.

The County Council, as Food and Drugs Authority, is responsible for the sampling of food and submitting the samples taken to the Public Analyst for examination for quality. The following are the sampling figures for the last 4 years :—

			1948	1949	1950	1951
Informal Milk Samples	...	...	—	—	12	—
Formal Milk Samples	...	...	56	47	52	39
Informal other foods samples	...	...	1	28	1	1
Formal other foods samples	...	...	5	10	8	7

Unfit Food.

The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption :—

Tinned goods	...	...	172 tins.
Sauce ...	...	...	12 bottles.
Pears ...	...	...	2 bottles.
Apricots	...	...	5 bottles.
Eggs ...	...	...	5 dozen.
Mint Sauce	...	...	1 jar.
Pickled Cabbage	...	...	3 jars.
Pineapple	...	...	1 jar.
Vitawheat	...	...	1 pkt.
Cornflour	...	...	1 pkt.
Cornflakes	...	...	2 pkts.
Cooked Meat	...	...	29 lbs.
Cooked Ham	...	...	15 lbs. 1 oz.
Jam ...	...	...	4 lbs.

The goods were all suitably destroyed.

Factories.

There are 63 factories on the register which can be sub-divided in 53 power factories and 10 non-power factories. The majority of these establishments are only small concerns having a correspondingly small number of employees. Small factories employing one or two persons of each sex create a difficulty regarding the provision of separate sanitary accommodation. The position, however, is fairly satisfactory, but in some instances it has been necessary to require improvements, repairs or additions.

Two outworkers were notified during the year under Sec. 110, Factories Act, 1937. They are both working under satisfactory conditions and no case of infectious diseases occurred in either house during the year.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

One of your men has been working part-time on Rodent Control work, and he has conformed to the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in respect of methods of treatment.

The 1949 Act placed further responsibilities on the Local Authority and required that additional time be spent on rodent control work. Agricultural property has now to be inspected for infestation. It was necessary, during the year, to require a farmer to take steps to deal with the infestation of a hay rick.

68 premises were treated for rats and mice and 6 treatments of the Council's refuse tips and sewage works.

40 manholes, representative of the whole of the district's sewerage system were treated on two occasions. These treatments proved very little evidence of the presence of rats.

New Buildings.

During the year plans were approved for :—

- 17 Houses and Bungalows.
- 1 Estate layout.
- 10 Extensions and Additions.
- 18 Garages.
- 2 Conversions into Flats.
- 3 Lavatory Extensions.
- 7 Field Temporary Caravans.
- 4 Retention of Caravan Sites.
- 2 Workshops.
- 4 General stores buildings.
- 4 Outbuildings.
- 3 Miscellaneous.
- 40 Houses by Local Authority.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. A. J. EDMUNDSON,
Surveyor, Water Engineer and Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I
KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT
SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1951

	Inspections and observations made	Notices served and complied with			
		In-formal	In-formal abated	Formal	Formal abated
GENERAL SANITATION.	Water Supply	9	5	5	—
	Drainage	76	36	35	6
	Stables and Piggeries	6	2	2	—
	Fried Fish Shops	2	—	—	—
	Tents, Vans and Sheds	29	—	—	—
	Factories	21	5	3	—
	Outworkers	2	—	—	—
	Bakehouses	4	—	—	—
	Theatres and Places of Entertainment	1	—	—	—
	Refuse Collection	163	82	69	22
	Refuse Disposal	9	—	—	—
	Rats and Mice	82	2	2	—
	Smoke Observations	1	—	—	—
	Shops Acts	5	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous	30	—	—	—
HOUSING.	UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :				
	No. of houses inspected	67	61	40	21
	Visits paid to above houses	156			7
	UNDER HOUSING ACTS :				
	No. of houses inspected	1	1	—	—
	Visits paid to above houses	2			
	VERMINOUS PREMISES :				
	No. of houses inspected	4	4	4	—
	Visits paid to above houses	4			
	Applicants for Housing Accommodation	130			
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.	Inspection of Council houses	21	2	2	—
	Miscellaneous Housing Visits	4			
	INSPECTION OF MEAT :				
	Visits to Shops and Stalls	8			
	Visits to other Premises	5			
	VISITS TO :				
	Butchers	12	1	1	—
	Fishmongers and Poulterers	5	—	—	—
	Grocers	27	3	2	—
	Greengrocers and Fruiters	6	1	1	—
	Dairies and Milkshops	2	—	—	—
	Ice-Cream Premises	30	1	1	—
	Food Preparing Premises	22	5	5	—
	Restaurants	7	1	1	—
	Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	2	—	—	—
	Licensed Premises	2	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous	1	—	—	—
		958	212	173	49
					32

	No.
Voluntary Surrender of Unsound Food	13
Seizure of Unsound Food	—
Samples of Ice-Cream taken for Examination	14
Samples of Well Water taken for Examination	8

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE	
Inquiries into cases of Infectious Disease	24
Visits re disinfection	4
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	5
Houses disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease	14
Schools disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease	—
Lots of Bedding steam disinfected or destroyed	3
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things	—
Convictions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things	—
Prosecutions for failure to notify existence of Infectious Disease	—
Convictions for failure to notify existence of Infectious Disease	—

G. A. J. EDMUNDSON,
Surveyor, Water Engineer and Sanitary Inspector.

NOTE.—This Table takes into no account a number of Notices served during 1950, but which were complied with during 1951. The Table, however, does include Notices served during 1951, but which were not complied with at the end of the year.

TABLE III.

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR
1951.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox										
Plague										
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	1		1							
Erysipelas	1						1			
Scarlet Fever	17	3	12	2					1	
Typhus Fever										
Enteric Fever										
Pneumonia	68	1	9	4	4	11	27	12		5
Malaria										
Dysentery	11		3		3	4	1			
Puerperal Pyrexia										
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	1								
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis										
Encephalitis Lethargica ...										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...										
Polio-Encephalitis										
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	4					4				2
Other forms of Tuberculosis										1
Food Poisoning	1				1					
Totals	104	1	13	20	7	18	32	13	1	8

TABLE IV.
KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1951.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—
2 Tuberculosis, other	1	—
3 Syphilitic disease... ..	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	5	1
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasms	6	5
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1
16 Diabetes	1	—
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	12	11
18 Coronary disease, angina	10	8
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	2
20 Other heart disease	4	9
21 Other circulatory disease	3	2
22 Influenza	1	2
23 Pneumonia	5	—
24 Bronchitis... ..	1	1
25 Other disease of respiratory system ...	1	—
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	1
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	1	—
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	4
33 Motor vehicle accidents	5	—
34 All other accidents	1	1
35 Suicide	2	1
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—
All causes	73	54

